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ed communications will not

WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

Put Them to the Test. Speaker Rego's rulings of Monday emphasized what we said yesterday as to the programme which the Republicans have

made out as their guide in the future. The Democrats in the House of Representatives were evidently taken by surprise. They seem to have acquiesced last week in the adoption of a rule which this week they find the Speaker can torture into a form which they did not suppose it was capable of assuming. At present the Democrats of the House

of Representatives are powerless. Ten days ago they had the right to absent themselves from the House; and if they had done so they could not have been compelled to attend; because the House had ot then adopted any rules under which they could have been proceeded against. Now the House has a full code of rules, and under these rules an absentee can be arrested, brought to the bar of the House, and fined for a refusal to perform his duty.

The Republicans will be sure to make the fines large enough to insure the attend
Royall as to the Maben suit I ask the priviance of the absentees when their votes are needed to make up a quorum. We may be sure there will be no insuperable difficulty experienced hereafter in securing a quorum whenever the Republicans choose to order a call of the House.

rum whenever the Republicans choose to order a call of the House.

We omitted yesterday in stating the Republican programme to mention that the Republican clerk of the national House of Representatives will under the law make up the roll of the next House of Representatives and if the House should be, according to the reports in the papers, very close, he might, if he were corrupt, aid the Republican leaders in so making up the roll as to give the Republicans control of the next House. However, we do not expect any such conduct on the part of Mr. McPrensox. If the Democrats elect a majority of the members he will make out his roll accordingly.

The Democrats of the Ohio Legislature ought to proceed at once to redistrict that States for the election of congressmen. If the States have no rights left, let the fact be made known officially and authoritatively. Let the Republicans, if they choose to do so, elect members of the House of Representatives for the existing districts, and the Democrats elect members for the districts as these will be after the redistricting shall have been accomplished. Let both sets apply for seats in the House. The House of Representatives being sole judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members, will have full power over of Representatives being sole judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members, will have full power over the subject, and will seat whichever set of members it may decide to be entitled to membership in the House. There can be no appeal. The decision of the House of issuing an attachment against their property, if any, in this State.

O'clock.

Mr. Berry objected to this, thinking his bill, which had by consent only been passed by for a moment for a special purpose, should be again taken up.

Mr. Moore supported him in this position, and Mr. Jones moved to again take up the bill.

The Chair thought this was the underentatives will be final.

It is the duty of the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature to bring this question to a test. Let us have it decided by peaceable methods. It is not contended by the Democratic party that Congress has no con-trol over congressional elections. Such a contention would be absurd in view of the section of the Federal Constitution which

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law make or after such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators."

The United States Statutes at Large contain laws providing for the appointment of su-pervisors of congressional elections, and in overseeing such elections. These laws also contain provisions in regard to regis-tration, intimidation, and what not. And these laws have undergone judicial consideration and been pronounced constitu-

It is that the power to fix "the times, places, and manner" of holding elections does not extend to the districting of the States. Congress has already fixed the time—the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. It has also fixed the manner—by ballot. It has the power to fix "the places," but it could do his without touching the districts as these are made by the legislatures of the several States. It is contended that the power to fix "the times, places, and manner" of "holding elections" does not in-clude the power to make congressional

We repeat what we said last week—that we do not know why there should be any doubt as to the power of Congress to pass a national election-law properly guarded and intended only to secure fair elections for the House of Representatives; but we submit that such a law ought not to in- to guess what they were. clude any feature providing for the dis-

clude any feature providing for the districting of the several States.

We would have the Ohio Legislature press this question to a settlement.

BOUGHT AND SOLD.—Mr. HALSTRAD'S paper quotes the New York Tribune as follows:

"But in that contest, as people here well know, Hill succeeded only because he was able to sell a presidency for a governorship."

We had been looking for a reliable statement that the Tribune had made that remark. Mr. HALSTRAD is good authority.
Now, what does that statement prove?
It proves that CLEVELAND was sold out by somebody, and that New York State was bought for Harmson by somebody. It is worse, if possible, than the conspiracy of 1877. What says Mr. HALSTRAD? Does he propose to allow a fraudulent President of the United States to enjoy without protest the homors and emoluments of that high office? We can't unseat him. But we can punish him and Quax and Hill and all others who were concerned in the frand. We do not charge Governor Hill with selling out to Harrison, but the Tribune does. If he did, why not "make it hot" for him and Harrison?

REDISTRICTING THE STATES.—The Nashville American has an excellent article on this subject. We quote from it:

"The time at which elections for members of Congress shall be held, the place at which they shall be held, and the manner in which they shall be held are all separate and distinct matters from the arrangement of congressional districts. The manner of holding elections relates solely to the legal machinery regulating the casting and counting of ballots, the certifying of the result, and, in general, such rules as bear directly upon the process of delivering.

manner of solving the election. It does not affect it even indirectly. A State may be redistricted until no one county is in the same district it was before, but the elections are held at the same time, the same places, and in precisely the same manner. There is not the slightest alteration in the legal machinery for the protection of the voter, the receiving of ballots, the ascertainiument and verification of the true result. To change the boundary lines of a congressional district is one thing and to change the manner of holding elections is another.

is another.

"Because the Democratic party has in certain States got into its hands the power to rectify the unscrupulous gerrymandering of Republican legislatures a Republican Congress proposes to step in and say to these States: 'You shall not exercise this power; we will deny to you and to all other States the right to make any change in your congressional districts. We will pass a law declaring that the frauds we have perpetrated shall stand."

of liberty in the Union.

taxes in coupons:

property, if any, in this

Assembly asking for nothing but justice?

tives which has puzzled many others be-

good reasons; but we have never been able

sides its editor :

WILLIS B. SMITH.

Beware of Coupons!

A large number of bills were reported from the committees; among them these; from the committees; among them these:
To extend the boundaries of the city of
Norfolk; to authorize the qualified voters
of the county of Prince Edward to vote on
the question of a removal of the courthouse, clerk's office, jail, &c., to the village
of Worsham; to incorporate the Prison Association of Virginia (with an amendment);
to incorporate the Virginia State Bar Association (with an amendmend); to require the Auditor of Public Accounts to
prescribe a form on which sergeants of
cities and sheriffs of counties shall make
off their accounts for fees allowed them
as jailers. Harrison Outrages. The southern people suffered innumerable wrongs in reconstruction days, but we had supposed such days had gone never to return. When, however, we read that on Monday last before daybreak United States Deputy-Marshal Conver, of Macon. and five deputy marshals appeared at Sharon, Ga., and during the day arrested seventeen prominent citizens of the town

MUST DECIDE IN FORTY DAYS.

BOARDS OF EXCISE.

PASSES THE HOUSE.

Against His Protest-The Pull Pro-

ceedings of Both Houses.

Lieutenant-Governor J. Hoge Tyler having returned from his home, in Pu-laski county, where he was called by the

illness of one his children, called

Methodist church.

MUST DECIDE IN FOSTY DATS.

Mr. Jones, at the request of Judge J. Singleton Diggs, of Lynchburg, presented the following bill, which was referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be the duty of the courts of this Commonwealth, and the judges thereof, to decide each and every case submitted to them for decision within forty days after the same shall have been so submitted, and to enter judgment, order, or decree accordingly. and county charged with conspiracy and ntimidations against E. L. DUCKWORTH, the newly-appointed postmaster at Sharon, we begin to think that the South is worse than a Siberia and the President of the United States worse than a czar. Why were these persons arrested and dragged away to Augusta? Because they had burned in effigy a Radical postmaster!

burned in effigy a Radical postmaster!

Harrison's crime in arresting these seventeen persons on so frivolous a charge is ten times as heinous as their foolish freak of burning a man in effigy. If northern men encourage Harrison and his Attorney-General Miller in thus disgracing the flag of the Union and making it a cover for This act shall be in force from its passive the court within twenty days after the same is rendered, whether the term shall have ended or not.

This act shall be in force from its passive the court within twenty days after the same is rendered, whether the term shall have ended or not.

crimes of the deepest dye against the liberties of the people of the whole counsage. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Echols: For the relief of the estate of James F. Patterson, late clerk of the Corporation Court of Staunton. [Retry, those men and those officials will earn the execrations of every intelligent lover ferred.]
By Mr. Mills: Authorizing an election

by Mr. Shins: Autorizing an election upon the question of the removal of the county site of Wise county from Gladeville to Tacoma. [Placed on the calendar.]
By Mr. Moore: To incorporate the Nokesville Distilling Company. [Placed on the The following communication will serve as a warning to any unpatriotic Virginians who may have thought of paying their ealendar.]
By Mr. Mills: To incorporate the Tacoma Improvement Company. [Placed on the calendar.]

Mr. Pleasauts called up the bill to amend section 11 of chapter 377 of the Acts of Assembly, extra session of 1987, to amend and consolidate into one act the laws re-lating to public printing and binding and defining the duties of the Superintendent lege of a reply.

The counsel for Mr. Cooper and his corporation admits the guarantee to save our client harmless in the use of coupons bought of them for the payment of taxes.

Has he or it complied with its requiredefining the duties of the Superintendent of Public Printing and to repeal chapter 185 of the Acts of Assembly of 1879-780, and after adopting several amendments the bill was advanced to it passage.

The bill to incorporate the Alleghany Company was taken up out of its order on motion of Mr. Jones and passed.

House bill extending the boundaries of the city of Norfolk was taken up on motion of Mr. Turner and passed. They did not own bonds of Virginia and

EXCISE BOARDS. Just as Mr. Berry closed his speech on the public-expenditures bill, reported else-where, and Mr. Echols was about to ad-dress the body, Sergeant-at-Arms Weaver the House, and

dress the body, Sergeant-at-Arms Weaver announced a message from the House, and Mr. Saunders informed the Senate that the lower branch had passed a bill to establish beards of commissioners of excise and to define their duties and powers.

Mr. Jones moved to pass by the pending measure in order that this House bill might be placed on the calendar. This was agreed to, and here arose a peck of trouble, for efforts were made to gain precedence for numerous measures whose destiny at this late stage of the session was a matter for numerous measures whose destiny at this late stage of the session was a matter of extreme doubt unless they could be passed upon at once.

Mr. Stubbs was in the humor to talk about oysters and called for the immediate consideration of his substitute for the bill amending the general law so as to increase the revenue from this source, which had been made the special order for 12:30 cyclock.

o'clock.

Mr. Berry objected to this, thinking his bill, which had by consent only been passed by for a moment for a special purpose, should be again taken up.

Mr. Moore supported him in this pesition, and Mr. Jones moved to again take up the hill.

The Danville Register of yesterday has an article which we might almost characterize as "spiteful" on the subject of the rail-road discriminations which the Chamber of Commerce of this city has asked the Legislature to forbid. If the Regisler will what the Chamber of Commerce has called public attention to is a matter which con-

tool, and art. Jones moved to again take up the bill.

The Chair thought this was the understanding of the body.

Mr. Stubbs, however, insisted that his bill as a special order should be considered at once. It was an important subject, he contended, and if the bill, which would bring a revenue of \$50,000 or more into the Treasury from the overer industry, was to be defeated he wanted the responsibility therefor to rest on the Senate and not on himself, as he had done all in his power to improve the oyster-laws and to make available the revenue which the State should receive. The State, he declared, had no more profitable industry than her oysterfields, and he expressed the belief that the passage of the bill before the Senate would make the taxes derived from this source at least \$125,000 per annum.

Mr. Moore moved to pass the bill by until to-day at 1 o'clock, and this motion finally prevailed after a prolonged controversy, in which some rather sharp remarks passed between some of those who participated in the debate. Mr. Moore's chief reason for wanting to pass the subject by was that the House Committee was engaged in the consideration of bills bearing on this subject which would probably be presented to-morrow, and he thought the Senate could act more advisedly with the results of this committee's labors before it, along with the results of the Senate committee's investigation of the same subject. He was in favor of the passage of some bill perfecting the legislation concerning the oyster industry, but did not think, from a hurried examination, that this bill would at all benefit the present situation.

Mr. Stubbs was not at all pleased at the action of the Senate in passing by his bill, and he moved to further postpone the bill to the 1st of March. This motion was declared out of orde

JUDS ELECTED.

Mr. Blackstone asked the Senate to procerns the counties quite as much as this city. If there are discriminations against Richmond, surely all Virginians would like to have them cease. If there are no dis-criminations, then Richmond asks for no legislation. What reasonable objection can be made to her petition to the General drin Gazette alludes to a vote on the part of the Democrats in the House of Representa-

JUD ELECTED. Mr. Blackstone asked the Senate to pro-ceed with the execution of the joint order which had for its object the election of a

sides its editor:

"What possessed the Democrats in the United States House of Representatives to legalize the rules by which the proceedings of that body are now conducted and will be during the remainder of the session is known only to themselves.

"At the supreme moment, when the rules that were to legalize not only the Speaker's past but his future unconstitutional actions were before them, they suddenly changed their tactics and voted, thereby supplying the Republicans with a legal quorum, thus not only making their previous refusals to vote ridiculous but giving their sanction to everything the Speaker had done, and enabling him to do whatever he may choose to do hereafter. Had they refused to vote Mr. Reed would have counted a quorum and declared the rules adopted, but every act passed under those rules would have been unconstitutional, and would have been so declared by any court to which an appeal could have been made." udge of the County Court of Northampton.

After the usual interchange of messages with the House nominations were declared in order, and Mr. Blackstone presented the name of Mr. Gilmore S. Kendall, who received all the votes cast and was declared

Mr. Stubbs now called for the second special order, which was the military code. Since the Senate had by its action in passing by his oyster bill practically declared that the State government needed no further funds for its maintenance, he thought the law-makers might as well direct their attention to the militia.

This bill was also passed by.

At 3:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Delegates.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker Cardwell. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Wiley Bledsoe. The following was offered by Mr. Gib-

The following was offered by Mr. Gibsou:

Be it resolved by this House, That the Committee on Reads and Internal Navigation be discharged from the further consideration of the following bills:

1. A bill to amend the 22d section of the charter of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company and subject it to taxation, filed December 13, 1889.

2. A bill to amend section 25 of the charter of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company as to subject the property of said company to taxation, (filed December 17, 1889.)

3. A bill to amend section 1185 of the Code of Virginia, defining the term "railroad" as used in chapter 51, (filed December 20, 1889.)

road" as used in chapter 51, (filed December 20, 1889.)

4. A bill to amend section 1207 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to passenger and freight rates, (filed December 20, 1889.)

5. A bill to amend section 1208 of the Code of Virginia, prohibiting undue discriminations by common carriers, (filed January 6, 1890.)

6. A bill to amend section 1202 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to rates of railroad toils, (filed December 18, 1889.)

7. A bill to amend section 1189 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to lateral branches of railroads, (filed February 6, 1890.)

In Volume IV. of Purchas's Pilgrines, (edition of 1625), page 1,651, B. B. M., "The Relation of Captaine Gospol's Voyage to the North part of Virginia 1602, and delivered by Gabriel Archer, a Gentleman in the said Voyage." This is no doubt the "former voyage" referred to by the writer of the "Description." 1890.)
And place the same on the calendar.
The House agreed to the resolution except as to the seventh bill mentioned,
PLACED ON CALENDAR

The United States navy desiring to buy twenty moderate-priced watches, invited the leading American manufacturers to send watches for trial and rating at the Naval Observatory in October and November last. One hundred and thirty eight watches of different makes were sent in. It has been officially announced that a Seth Thomas watch stood first in the trial and the Seth Thomas watches averaged the best.

Cept as to the seventh bill membered.

PLACED ON CALENDAR

By Mr. James: To incorporate the Border City Club of Danville.

By Mr. Woods: To amend and remark section 38 of an act approved January 31, 1884, entitled an act to provide for a charter for the city of Roanoke.

By Mr. Berry: To amend and remark the Seth Thomas watches averaged the base of the seventh bill membered.

titled an act for the better protection of game in Alexandria and Fairfax counties. By Mr. Pilcher: To reënact an act to authorize Warrenton to erect water-works and to borrow money therefor.

By Mr. Dabney: To incorporate the St. Paul Land Company.

By Mr. Boaz: Bill to authorize the trustees of the Church of Disciples at Charlottesville to borrow money and to secure the same by deed of trust on their church lot. Mr. Stubbs's Oyster Measure Passed by

lot.

By same: To empower the trustees of the above church to sell a part of their church lot.

By Mr. Woods: To incorporate the Salem street railway.

By Mr. Berry: Bill to amend section 2079 of the Code of 1887, relating to killing nate to order at 12 M. yesterday. The By Mr. Taylor: To extend the time for day's session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. Wiley Bledsoe, of the Park-Place making returns of assessment for the city of Nortolk. By Mr. Crow: Bill to provide for the working of roads in Washington county.

INTRODUCED AND REPERRED. Bill exempting the county of Lunenberg from providing a fire-proof clerk's office. To refund to C. W. Mosby certain taxes improperly assessed against and paid by him.

On the call of the calendar Mr. Saunders's bill to create excise boards for the cities of the Commonwealth was the first mea-sure reached. ure reached.

The patron briefly urged the importance of such a measure to keep coupons out of

The patron briefly urged the importance of such a measure to keep coupons out of the Treasury.

Mr. Curtis made a vigorous opposition to the bill. He believed it unfair to make legislation for the cities, and at the same time to let the counties go free. He declared that Richmond paid less taxes in coupons than any city in the State. He gave the following figures to sustain him in this assertion. Coupons paid by cities: Petersburg, 59½ per cent.; Norfolk city, 43 per cent.; Lynchburg, 30 per cent.; Alexandria, 58 per cent., and Richmond 19 per cent. per cent.
Mr. Curtis said Mr. Saunders had made

the point that the President of the Liquer-Dealers' Association of Richmond is in fa-vor of the bill. This was one reason why vor of the bill. This was one reason why he (Curtis) would oppose the measure. The President of the Loquor-Dealers' Association would favor anything to injure the Democratic party. Mr. Curtis was afraid the passage of the bill would open up the old local-option fight. The Prohibitionists, among whom are some of the best people of this city, would demand representation on the board, and then the trouble would begin. He hoped such a war as we had a few years ago, when in the local-option fight families became divided, would never come again, which he was afraid would be the result of such a law as was proposed.

would never come again, which he was afraid would be the result of such a law as was proposed.

Mr. Saunders said it was not necessary for Mr. Curtis to eulogize the good people of Richmond. This was not a matter at all disputed. That Richmond has paid such a small amount of her taxes in coupons is one reason why she should wish the excise board. The liquor-dealers have been instrumental in reducing the percentage of coupons, and as a large majority of them pay in money it is but right that those who persist in paying in coupons shall be forced to pay in money.

Mr. Joynes said he would oppose the bill, but not for the reasons given by Mr. Curtis. While coupons are declared by the courts as legal for the payment of taxes, he did not think the Legislature had the right to say they should not be received.

Mr. Booth spoke in favor of the bill. The liquor-dealers of Richmond, he said, have done a great deal to reduce the payment of coupons, and while the great majority of them pay in money he thought it but right and just to that worthy class that a law should be enacted to force those who decline to nay in money to do so.

Mr. Saunders informed him that city paid all her taxes in money.

Mr. Hudgin, of Caroline, argued in favor of the bill, and in the course of his remarks said that if the tax-payers in the cities would join with those in the country in paying in money and not in coupons the State debt would be paid in a year. He, therefore, favored any measure which would have that effect. He paid a high tribute to Richmond for paying only 19 per cent of taxes in coupons and said he loved the city and her people—in fact, he would not say how much he loved some of them. If the people could not be restrained from paying taxes in coupons he hoped the Legislature would prevent them from doing so.

hoped the Legislature would prevent them from doing so.

The previous question was then called and the bill was passed by a recorded vote—ayes 63, noes, 7—as follows:

YEAS.—Mesars. Anderson, Arnold, Baker, Berry, Blakemore, Booz, Booth, Bridgeforth, Broadwater, Brown, Browniaz, Burton, Batter, Byrd, Byrne, Cabell, Campbell, Chambers, John T. Coteman, S. F. Coteman, Craft, Crow, Babney, Beverley A. Davis, Thomas Davis, Downiag, Fentress, Fields, Flood, Garland, Gibson, Graves, Hackler, Hankins, Harnsberger, Harley, Hay, Hill, Hobbs, Hobson, Hudgin, Hume, Hutchoson, James, Johnson, J. W. Johnston, James S. Jones, Keith, Keni, Letcher, Lightner, Magrader, Marnator, Moseley, Peters, Picher, Price, Radford, Ragland, Rowe, Saunders, Shackelford, Shepperson, Silver, Stubbs, Tyler, Vanmater, and Wright—68. anmater, and Wright—58.

NAYS.—Messrs. Curtis, Joseph B. Davis
oynes, Lawler, J. E. Mason, Smith, and Mr.

COUPON LITIGATION.

On motion House bill authorizing the Sinking-Fund Commissioners to employ associate counsel in certain cases of coupon litigation was taken up and advocated by Mr. Dabney, of Albemarle, and ordered to its third reading and finally passed by a vote of aves, 71; noes, 5.

The bill to require the owner or owners of factories, theatres, &c., three stories high to erect fire-escapes in their buildings was taken up and ordered to its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Dabney the bill "to prescribe the mode of applying for and obtaining a license (other than a license for which the certificate of a court is granted) the tax on which but for this act would be fifty dollars or more were it issued for the period of one year," was ordered to engressment and third reading.

BLAIR TO BE SUED. A resolution authorizing the Attorney-General of the State to bring suit against Frank S. Blair, late Attorney-General of Virginia, was offered by Mr. Gibson and

The special order of the day was the bill o increase the salary of circuit judges Soo a year,
Speaker Cardwell (Mr. Ryan in the chair)
spoke at length in favor of the bill.
He was followed by Mr. Byrd, of Alleghany, Bath, and Highland, in a humorous
speech of about half an hour also in favor.
Mr. Saunders, of Franklin, opposed the

measure.

Mr. Davis, of Pittsylvania, ably urged the passage of the measure.

Mr. Silver, of Frederick, was speaking in opposition when the hour of half-past 2 arrived, and the Speaker (Mr. Gibson) declared the House, under resolution adopted Monday, adjourned.

with Reference to Those in this State.
[For the Dispatch.]

with Reference to Those in this State.

[For the Dispatch.]

1. Reports for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883, show that the three white insane asylums have 1,230 patients, and that more than one half these are "unfavorable" as to the prospect for recovery. One fifth, or nearly, of the whole belong to the "demented" or idiotic class. Now the question is, could not some of these be returned to their friends or to the counties to which they belong and their places given to recent cases where treatment is most beneficial? A little judicious legislation here would result in good.

2. The epileptic insane, the most dangerous, unmanageable, and incurable of all, cannot be provided for by mixing with patients suffering from other forms of mental disease, and should have a separate building suitable in design and constructed in the most substantial manner. This could be located near one of the asylums now in operation and be under the control and management of the same. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars would perhaps do this and supply sufficient room for all the epileptics who would be admitted for a year or two. It would at least empty the jails of such of these as are confined therein.

3. Why not district the State as recom-

jails of such of these as are commended therein.

3. Why not district the State as recom-mended by a commission appointed in 1887 or 1888 to report on this and other matters and to make such practical suggestions as might claim the attention of the General Assembly?

Assembly?

At two cents per mile the cost of transportation was \$3,243.57 and expense of Board of Directors \$3,349.61. It is understood that the expenses of boards are mainly in mileage. Now, if the State was laid off in districts and except for good reasons both patients and directors were confined to their respective districts transportation would be less and mileage less, and something ought to be saved to the State.

EDUCATIONAL BILL. MR. BLAIR CONTINUES HIS ARGUMENT IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Kelley-Indian Affairs-

Oklahoma.

Washington, February 18, 1890.

cidentally to an extract which he had

House of Representatives.

ROMANCE OF A RACINE MAN.

Day Fixed for Eulogies in the House Upon

journey to California. He was accompanied by his wife.

The man was Frederick Ayers, a lumber merchant of Racine, Wis., and he is the victim of a most romantic incident. Over four years ago he became infatuated with the woman who is now his wife, but she preferred some one else. He was compelled to make way for the more favored suitor. A few days after her engagement to the man of her choice was announced she became ill and rapidly grew worse. It was finally decided by the physicians that the only thing that would save her was the transfusion of blood. The man who had won her hand was awfully sorry, but he thought he needed all the blood he had in his system.

Ayers heard of the need of his loved one and immediately offered himself, and the operation was performed successfully and with good results. The engagement was broken, and six months afterward Ayers was married to the lady. Shortly after the marriage Ayers began to grow ill, and in a short time his health was completely broken down. The physicians were mystified by his condition and can ascribe no cause for it, but it is a peculiar fact that his alling began soon after the transfusion of his blood.

He became emaciated and very weak. He went to St. Louis for treatment, and the At the close of the morning business the enate, at 12:50, on motion of Mr. Sher-an, proceeded to the consideration of recutive business.
The doors were respended at half-past 3 clock. The educational bill came up as finished business, and Mr. Blair proceeds with his opening. Having readme extracts from the report of Mr. Daw. ome extracts from the report of Mr. Dawon, the former Commissioner of Education, he said he would like to call attention to these extracts, particularly the action of the bureau of mendacity in the ofce of the New York Econing Post, which
arnished the material for the many falseoods with which the bill was assailed
broughout the country by newspapers

He became emaciated and very weak. He went to St. Louis for treatment, and the physicians there advised him to go to California. His wife is devoted in her attentions, and if careful nursing will bring him back to health he will undoubtedly re-

THE VESUVIUS NOT ACCEPTED. Must Fire Dynamite Before Uncle Sam Will Take Her.

(Philadelphia Times.)

sthroughout the country by newspapers generally.

Incidentally to an extract which he had read from a letter of Robert D. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Mr. Blair remarked that the bill had not originated in the fact that there was a surplus in the Treasury. It had originated before there was a surplus, and it would continue to be pressed whether there was a surplus or whether it would be necessary to obtain funds by additional taxation, by the issue of bonds, or in some other way; but the fact that there was a full treasury left Congress without the slightest excuse in the matter. Among the numerous extracts which he read was one from a recent report of the School Superintendent of the State of Texas to the effect that in many counties of that State the value of the county jail was greater than that of all the school property in that county. He repeated that statement with emphasis, and asked the special attention of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) to it. He did not suppose, he said, that any notice of that remarkable statement would appear in the newspapers. One would suppose, he said, that the press was under bond to keep the people in ignorance of such facts as he had been bringing before the Senate as to these terrible facts, indicative of approaching ruin, the false press of this land had not circulated them to the amount of half a column. That faithlessness of the American press indicated corruption and danger of the deepest dye to the people of the country. He believed that the press was in a league—a corrupt league—a league to prevent the spread of the facts which he laid before the Senate. And he was not wholly, he declared, without evidence to justify his belief. There were agencies in this country at the bottom of that fell and infernal work.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Cullom suggested that it was about time for adjustment, but (Palladelphis Times.)

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, thoroughly equipped and ready to immediately go into commission, floats gracefully at the wharf of Cramp's ship-yard, and has done so for some months past, while Secretary Tracy is making up his mind whether or not to accept the cruiser for the Government. The Vesuvius has fully demonstrated her requirements by contract: the only thing lacking is a perfect demonstration that dynamite can be fired from the guns aboard her. This test will be made some time soon probably, as the valves of the guns have been successfully tested both in distance and rapidity of firing.

The Vesuvius on her last trial cruise made a record of 21.46 knots an hour, far beyond the speed required by the contract, and developed a maximum horse-power of 4.600, the maximum of horse-power in the contract being 3.200. After this trial a test of the guns was made by the Pneumatic Dynamite-Gun Company, of New York, in which, however, "dummies" and not dynamite cartridges were used. In the test with these "dummies" the guns were perfectly satisfactory, and upon this basis President S. D. Schuyler urged the Government to accept the cruiser. Secretary Tracy, however, was not satisfied with the "dummy" test, and in reply to Mr. Schuyler said that the requirement that the guns shall be capable of being discharged every "dummy" test, and in reply to Mr. Schuy-ler said that the requirement that the guns shall be capable of being discharged every two minutes appeared to have been per-

formed.

In the same communication, however, the Secretary said that while the dynamite guns, comprising the armament of the Vesuvius, can throw shells containing 200 pounds of dynamite at least one mile, it had not been shown by the report that any shells actually containing dynamite had been fired from the guns. The Secretary said the specific requirements of the contract must be funiled before the vessel could be accepted.

Theodore Cramp, a member of the firm which built the Vesuvius, said yesterday:

"The Preumatic Dynamite-Gun Company, At 5 o'clock Mr. Cullom suggested that it was about time for adjournment, but Mr. Blair replied, playfully, that he had a good deal of matter still to lay before the Senate, and which the senators appeared to be most anxious to hear. He also inquired in the same tone of badinage whether the presiding officer would ascertain if there was a quorum present. He did, however, yield the floor.

Mr. Hale, from the conference committee on the bill to require the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain the number of people who own their own farms and homes, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness thereon, made a report recommending that the House amendment be agreed to.

Mr. Platt inquired whether the bill made horse power was 4,500, just 1,200 more the contract calls for. She is all read the guns have been successfully tested the Secretary of the Navy is not satis

debts subject to fine and imprisonment if they refused to answer.

Mr. Hale answered that all census questions were placed in the same category, but the penalty did not include imprisonment. It only extended to a fine of \$109. The conference committee did not think it wise to make a discrimination between the different classes of questions.

Mr. Platt remarked that to him it seemed harsh to extend the provisions of the census law to the interrogations under the provisions of the bill.

The conference report was agreed to on this test with the guns on the Vesuvius be cause the contract calls for it." Excessive heat is reported from Austra-Dom Pedro's nervous troubles are said to

provisions of the bill.

The conference report was agreed to on motion of Mr. Dawes.

House bill for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake agency, North Dakota, (exactly similar to the Senate bill passed a few days since,) was passed and the Senate bill was recalled from the be unhinging his mind. The ice-men of Kingston, N. Y., a desperate and are flocking to Lake Cha There are charges of gress mismanagement in the insane ayrlum at Hopkinsville, Ky, Afteranother brief executive session the

Atteranother brief executive session the doors were respensed, and the Senate at 5:95 adjourned till to-morrow, Mr. Blair mentioning that he would occupy two days more in presenting his facts to the Senate. The Alabama press commends the action of the Georgia Legislature providing for a normal and industrial school for girls. There was no objection from the minority side of the House this morning to the approval of the Journal of yesterday's pro-

Upon motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsyl-

and awarded \$5,000 damages. A rather profitable vacation.

The three national women's suffrage associations that have heretofore existed have been merged into one under the title of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Suffrage Association. M. L. P. Hurt, the missing Boston Cunard cashier, has returned to his home. He refuses to explain his absence. He is pale and emaciated, and his accounts are said to be short a few thousand dollars.

Upon motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, Saturday afternoon, March 15th, was set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morrow, of California, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the pension appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A conference committee was ordered upon the bill to direct the Superintendent of the Census to collect statistics of farm mortgages and indebtedness.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting without comment a communication from the Interior Department proposing the amendment of the act providing for the allotments of lands in severalty to Indians. Senate bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War was laid before the House, and as it was substantially the same as the House bill already reported from the Military Committee the Speaker held that it was under the rules entitled to immediate consideration. So the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows, of Miehigan, in the chair) and Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, made a brief explanation of the necessity for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

The bill was discussed until 1:30, when, without action, the committee rose and the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being a bill to provide Kate Daveler, aged sixteen years, employed at the stocking-works at Manheim Pa, had her hair caught in the shafting Monday morning, and before the machiner could be stopped she was completely scalped and terribly mangled. She will

It very seldom happens that bees will make their honey and comb in the open air, but such a case has been found in the orange grove of W. L. Dolive, southeast of Orlando, Fla., where a swarm of bees have made a large piece of honey on the limb of one of his orange-trees.

The bill was discussed until 1:30, when, without action, the committee rose and the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being a bill to provide a temporary government for Oklahoma. Pending that, Mr. Perkins asked the consideration of Senate bill for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota; but Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, objected, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill.

The general debate was limited to three and a half hours, despite the appeal of Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, and others for five hours' time, and in retaliation for the enforced limitation they called for the read-

Mine-Inspector Williams, of the Third-anthracite district of Pennsylvania, Mon-day evening obtained warrants for the arrest of John Berkeheiser, inside foreman of the Nottingham mine. He charges him with the responsibility for the disaster which occurred in the mine recently, causing the death of eight miners. The arrest is to be made in accordance with the finding of the coroner's jury which investi-gated the case. hours' time, and in retaliation for the enforced limitation they called for the reading of the original Senate bill and the House substitute, altogether fifty-nine printed pages. One hour and twenty minutes were consumed in reading, and it was after 3 o'clock before, Mr. Struble, of Iowa, took the floor in support of the bill. He criticised the Senate bill because it failed to include all of the Creek and Seminole lands purchased under the last Administration. gated the case.

The small-pox cases at Meriden. Ct., have again called attention to the odd mixture of town and city governments in the Nutmeg State. The city and town authorities at once disputed as to which should bear the expense, and the usual steps to prevent the spread of the disease were tardily taken, and the State health officer was finally called in by the frightened people. Meanwhile one patient escaped to New Haven and eluded the officers there, seemingly bent on spreading the disease throughlands purchased under the last Administration.

Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, advocated the Senate bill in preference to the House substitute. The Senate bill proposed to organize the Territory out of United States lands. The House bill proposes to include the lands to which the United States did not now, but might hereafter, hold a title. The Senate bill included 1.880,000 acros purchased in 1888 and No Man's Land. The House substitute included in addition all of the Indian Territory not occupied by the five tribes. No Government ought to establish a government over land to which it did not hold a perfect title. By a solemn obligation, by a treaty, the land excepted from the Senate bill had been given to the Indians for all time. To erect the superstructure of a government on such a basis would be to build on the sand without a foundation.

Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, controverted Mr. Barnes's statement that the bill trenched on Indian rights. It was a simple assertion of the courts and the court jurisdiction over the five tribes. There was no attempt to establish a territorial government for them without their consent.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, held the same bent on spreading the disease throng

In Somerset country Sunday two negro boys were given a pint of common whiskey and blackberry brandy. They drank it and subsequently one of the boys was found in the woods dead.

Congressman Posey G. Lester, of Virginia, who is also a minister of the Primitive Raptist church, preached Sunday at the Baptist church at Black Rock, on the Western Run turnpike, Baltimore, county. Kent is a rigid prohibition county. Recently a merchant was arrested for selling a number of parties peach cider. As the parties testified that the beveridge did not make them drunk the merchant was discharged.

James Shockley, the sixteen-year-old son of Benjamin J. Shockley, a well-to-do farmer residing about five miles from Snow Hill, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting himself with a shotgun. The boy attended a party without his father's permission and was punished, hence the rash act.

government for them without their consent.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, held the same views as Mr. Mansur.

The committee rose before the debate had concluded.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, presented the conference report on the bill directing the Superintendent of the Census to collect the statistics of farm mortgages and indebtedness. As a result of the conference the Senate accepted the House amendment.

The report was accepted, and the House at 5:10 adjourned. The Catholic Club of Baltimore cele-brated Monday night the successful open-ing of the second year of its existence by giving an elaborate banquet at the Hotel Rennert. A number of distinguished guests were present. Cardinal Gibbons responded to the toast "Archbishop Carroll and the Hierarchy of the United States" in a speech in which he dwelt upon the patri-arch of the American Church both as a prelate and a patriot. Senator John W. Daniel made an elequent response to the toast "The United States,"

LONG AND SHORT HAUL

merce and Mr. Paddock's Resolution.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce will at its meeting to-day arrange for the investigation called for by Mr. Paddock's resolution, which was recently agreed to by the Senate. This resolution instructs the committee to inquire unto the working of the long-and short-haul clause of the interstate commerce act, and report whether or not it is responsible in any degree for the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the West. Senator Paddock, speaking of the matter Monday, said he had been represented as being in favor of the repeal of the clause in question. This, he said, was not the case. He wants to find out whether or not the clause is working to the disadvantage of the farmer. In case the inquiry to be made developed the fact that it is injurious to the farmer, and its repeal cannot be secured, he will then introduce a bill construing the section of the act containing the long- and short-haul clause to authorize the interstate Commerce Commissioners to secretal. the Interstate Commerce Commissioners to so regulate the tariffs of the roads as to se-cure to the producer of food stuffs a rea-sonable price for his products.

The Proposed Coinage Legislation.
The House Committee on Coinage,
Weights, and Measures Monday ordered a
favorable report upon Representative McKenna's bill to discontinue the coinage of
the \$3 and \$1 gold pieces and three-cent
nickel piece. A favorable report was also
ordered on a bill giving the Director of the
Mint power to cause new designs or models
of authorized emblems or devices to be
prepared and adopted in the same manner
as when new coins or devices are authoras when new coins or devices are author-ized. No change in the design or die of any coin, however, shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years.

HOT SPRINGS FAIL.

BRUISE ON LEG LEADS TO GREAT SUF-FERING-HOT SPRINGS, DOCTORS, AND ALL METHODS AND REMEDIES FAIL-TRISS CUTICURA, AND SUCCEEDS-NOT A SORE ABOUT HIM NOW.

CUTICURA SUCCEEDS. CUTICURA SUCCEEDS.

Having been a safferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies falled, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several dectors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel gratefull, spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings agrang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to Druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES at our

Mr. Beach used the CUTICUBA REMEDIES at ou SCROFULA SEVEN YEARS CURED.

which first started on the open in the act at the ling, cast ing off of dry scales, and a watery liquid cauding off of dry scales, and a watery liquid cauding off off the under the scales. I treated it for sever years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check the until found your Cutictura Rementes, which completely cured me, my skin becoming per fectly clear and smooth. S. J. DAVIS, Artesia, Los Angeles county, Cal. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and pure-best of Humor Remedies, internally, and URA, the great skin Cure, and Curicusa and Curicusa

CURA, the great with Cure, and CUTICHEA SOAT, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, cure every disease and humor of the axis, exaip, and blood, with loss of hair, from pumples to servicile.

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Walter E. Hildroth. fo S-Sa & Wat

MEETINGS. A CALLED COMMUNICATION OF "LOGE FRANCAISE," No.
St, will be held on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock at St, Albans Hall for work,
Members of sister logges and transient brothren
fraternally invited.
By order order of the Worshiptul Master.
WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN,
fe 19-11\* Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND
LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE-WORKS will
be held at the works of the company on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1890, at 18 o'clock M.
GEORGE F. JONES,
fo 19-2w
Secretary.

A CENERAL MEFTING OF THE
STOCKHOLDERS AND LIFE MEMBERS
of the VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL SOCIETY will be held at the
rooms of the chamber of Commerce, in the city
of Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, March 12th, at 12
M. Every member is urged to attend either in
person or by proxy. ASHTON STARKE,
foll Prosident

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND STAND-ARD SPIKE COMPANY will be held at their office, in Manchester, Va., at noon on MONDAY, March 3, 1800.

J. T. ANDERSON, ja 29-td Secretary and Treasurer. OFFICE VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA WHEEL COMPANY.
RICHMOND, VA., FEDRUARY 10, 1890.

LECTURES.

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THURSDAY, February 20th, ALEXANDER SALVINI IN OTHELLO.

THURSDAY, February 20th, ALEXANDER SALVINI IN A CHILD OF NAPLES.

FRIDAY, February 20th, Signor TOMASO SALVINI IN THE OUTLAW.

SATURDAY MATINEE, February 22th, ALEXANDER SALVINI IN DON CASAR DE BAZAN, SATURDAY NIGHT, February 22th, Signor TOMASO SALVINI IN SAMPSON.

Prices: Signor Tomaso Salvini's night, \$1, 75, 50, and 25c. Matinee, 75, 50, and 25c. Tickets on sale MONDAY, February 17th, at 9 a. M. te 18

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